The National Era is Published Weekly, or wanth Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

ommunications to the *Bra*, whether on busi the paper or for publication, should be ad to G. Bailey. *Washington*, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

ENOUGH FOR ALL. BY JAMES LUMBARD.

The creeds that perverted the Holy One fled, And man learned a truth that he knew not before When Christ, in his prayer to the Infinite, said, "My God and my Father is yours evermore!" Can you press the foul chalice of sin to your lips, With a sense of the ferror pervading that prayer?

Nor error, nor darkness, its glow can eclipse, For the tide of confusion chas finally there. This world would become one of gladness intense, A reflection of that whose enjoyments endure, if man would give ear to the dictates of sense,
And cherish the feelings that render him pure.
Then life would be spent in the service of love, The flag of contention be evermore farled, Glad angels approvingly smile from above, And peace like a halo encircle the world.

The pride of the forest and wealth of the mine Would for each form a dwelling with eleg-

fraught,
If Art as a brother with Labor would twine, And yield to the guidance of Lore as they wrought.

And the fruits of the earth would supply every home

With the comforts and blessings now known to the

If the idle and thoughtless to duty would come,
And work as their Maker designed they should do While yearly the Earth is renewing her youth, To supply every physical want of mankind, There is wisdom enough in the volume of Truth

To light up the temple of every mind; and Love at the Fountain sufficient to fill Every heart with the rapture that words never told And adequate Grace, with a generous will, To bring every soul to the heavenly fold! When all who have strength shall apply it with car

To that which a positive good will secure, And they who have more than enough, and to spar Shall freely dispense of their goods to the poor; When the veil from the eyes of the selfish is drawn, And wealth is no longer devoted to sin, then, then shall this era of blessedness dawn, Then, then shall this day of salvation begin! Utica, New York.

LITERARY NOTICES. THALATTA: A Book for the Sea-Side." Boston Ticknor, Reed, & Fields.

Under this title, suggested by a passage Xenophon's Expedition of Cyrus, where the army climbed the hill and looked out upon the ea, throwing up their arms and shouting collection of poems, more or less intimately connected with the ocean and its adnots. The writers are of all ages and localiies, from Homer to Longfellow-from Spain to Massachusetts. The selections have been made with good taste and judgment, and will be found pleasant reading, not only by sojourners at the sea-side during our hot season, but also by those who are compelled to forego the pleas-ure of a ride on Nahant, or a bath at Newport. To these latter, sweltering in their inland home we would especially commend this little volume. It is redolent of the salt sea breezes. I can scarcely fail to transport its readers from hot prairie or dusty city to the cool margin of great waters—making everything about them,

Among our old favorites in this volume is what Coleridge has well called "The grand ballad of Sir Patrick Spens." Nothing superior to it can be found in all the quaint old bal ad literature, and no modern imitation has ever equalled its simple grandeur, picturesq lescriptions, and dramatic energy.

wierd and beautiful "Vineta," and Shelley's pathetic lament at the Bay of Naples. Among the novelties may be mentioned two or three Milesian poet, and two remarkable little sea ther of Alton Locke. The following song, in its simple reality of pathos, might well have been sung around a fisherman's hearth on the shore of Dee, to the drear accompaniment of the growing roar of the evening tide, over-

We cannot resist the desire to copy the fol-

wing sea-side picture by Allingham: "THE CHAPEL BY THE SHORE By the shore a plot of ground

lips a ruined chapel round, httressed with a grassy mound, Where day and night and day go by, and bring no touch of human sound.

Washing of the lonely seas— Staking of the guardian trees— Piping of the salted breeze— And day and night and day go by,

And day and night and day go by:

"And the ruins, lapsed again Into Nature's wide domain, Sow themselves with seed and grain, As night and day and night go by, And hoard June's sun and April's rain.

Here fresh funereal tears were shed, And suckers from the ash-tree spread, As day and night and day go by;

The book is got up in the usual good taste of the firm by which it is published. It will be found a pleasant travelling companion, and a seasonable addition to warm-weather readings.

Rapid Gains. By Mary Ide Torrey. Boston; Taman & Whittemore, Pp. 318.

This is a well-written story, with a fine moral running through it. Apart from its practical aim as a moral and religious tale, it has a good deal of artistic merit. The writer is the widow of the late Charles T. Torrey, who died in the

tice of these volumes, we have suffered them to lie on our table through week after week; but time has disappointed us, and we have been able to give them only a hasty and limited examination. From this, we are inclined to report favorably. The work is made up of a series of historical and statistical sketches of the different States and cities of the Union; statistics of their commerce and manufactories from the earliest periods, compared with other leadthe earliest periods, compared with other lead-ing Powers; the results of the different census fellows that went there had been snubbed, and eturns since 1790, and returns of the census of 1850, in population, agriculture, and general industry. Many of these are contributions industry. Many of these are contributions from eminent Southern men. They are admirably arranged, and the statistics, in most cases, are well authenticated; while the general spirit of the work, except when the "peculiar institution" is touched upon, seems to be impartial, liberal, and conscientious. We have ment of the constitutional inferiority of the negro race, containing nothing new in substance, but done in a style of grandiloquent high-fa-

called Negro-Mania, of which a Mr. John Campbell, of Philadelphia, is the author. Mr. De Bow has lately been installed by

THE SCHOOLMATE: a Monthly Reader for School and Home Instruction of Youth. Edited by A. R. Phippen. June, 1853.

This is a capital publication, and only one dollar a year.

All the members of the Unitarian Society in St. Louis, who were alaveholders, have lately emancipated their slaves unconditionally, with out banishment to Liberia or anywhere else It is further stated that the Society referred to

For the National Era. STORIES FOR CHILDREN AND POETS.

BY ELIZA L. SPROAT, CHAP. III.

The earth grows hush; the flushed heaven ober; the clouds that reeled in wanton crim sober; the clouds that recled in wanton crim-son, stalk the skies in repentant gray; the children experience their weekly surprise, at discovering that even a whole Saturday after-noon must sometime come to an end. The boat is coaxed to land, and the party, now ra-ther quiet, patter along through the darkening woods, out into the stubble field, across that to the barn-yard gate, where all three have to stop and put their shoulders under the top bar, and lift a little, for the latch is somewhat stiff, and won't raise easily: then through the barnand lift a little, for the latch is somewhat stiff, and won't ruise easily; then through the barnyard, where Jolly rolls barking out of the barndoor, and after some feats of elephantine puppyism, stalks off with Will on his back; then through the back garden gate to the kitchen piazza, through the kitchen, to peep in at the glass-windowed door of the sitting room, and there sits mother, on her short rocking chair; and sees them, and puts her finger on her lip, for Totty is lying across her lap, with his shoe in his mouth, and though his eyes are shut, the slightest attempt to abstract the shoe elicits instant demonstrations of consciousness. So

of the late Charles T. Torrey, who died in the Penitentiary at Baltimore, a martyr to his uncompromising abolitionism, which refused to recognise as law enactments for holding man as property. We wish her volume abundant success.

J. G. W.

The Inbustrial Resources, etc., of the Southern and Western States: embracing a view of their Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c., with an Appendix. In 3 vols. By J. D. B. De Bow, Professor of Political Economy, etc., in the University of Louisiana. Published at the office of De Bow's Review, New Orleans. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

In the hope that time would furnish opportunity and space for a careful and lengthy notice of these volumes, we have suffered them to the plaza, and space for a careful and lengthy notice of these volumes, we have suffered them to the plaza, and space for a careful and lengthy notice of these volumes, we have suffered them to did; wouldn't be any use, if he was to," &c.

"Ho" curch Wille "it's a consciousness. So the three stand in sudden arrest at the spell of her raised forefinger; and after flattening their three noses for an instant against the glass, the counter-charm of the support-bell causes them suddenly to disappear.

Day is over; work is over; supper is over. Totty has been swindled out of his shoe, and is gone to sleep in earnest; lights are not yet brought, for Mr. and Mrs. B. have their chairs out on the piazza, and Emma, Willy, and Eunice, are on the door-sill, besieging their elder brother Alfred with their new-born enthusiasm for stories. Alfred is a long boy, of that age when boys are always either conceited or sheepish; he inclines to the latter, which he evinces on this occasion, by declaring that he did; wouldn't be any use, if he was to," &c.

"Ho" curch Wille "it's a consciousness. So the three stand in sudden arrest at the spell of her raised forefinger; and after flattening their three noses for an instant against the glass, the counter-charm of the support-bell causes them suddenly to disappear.

T

"don't know anything; couldn't tell it, if he did; wouldn't be any use, if he was to," &c.

"Ho," quoth Willy, "it's as easy as grammar, with the book open; just make up any kind of an original beginning, 'once upon a time,' or something of that sort. Now for it, Captain. Ladies, gentlemen, and fellow-creatures, Mr. Alfred B. is ready to tell a story."

SCHOOL DAYS. When I was a young boy, I used to go to school to Mr. Shakspeare Smith, at that old eight-sided school-house by the creek. Mr. S. cuffed, and brow-beaten, and neglected, so long, that when at last they did get a gentle-man for a teacher, they hadn't the slightest no-

glanced at but one of the articles upon Slavery play tricks on that long Yankee master! He used to make a business, when he came in the morning, of calling out two or three of us little fellows, and caning us, just to get the big ones to order; but I rather think we circumvented you rosin your hands well before he canes you, he may whack away as hard as he likes, and won't hurt anybody much, but himself; and I wish every boy in the whole world knew it."

"But why did he cane you?" asked Emma.

**Street Common Parties of American Control of the Indicated Common Parties of American Control of the Indicated Common Parties of American Control of the Indicated Common Parties of Common Pa

Alfred, perhaps you had better finish your story, now."

"Yes, do, "Alfred," said Mrs. B.

"Oh! now, I can't," said Alfred, gawkily, at the same time continuing—

"We had some downright bad boys at that time, and the only thing that had kept them down with the old master was the weight of his cane; when that was lifted, they sprang up higher than ever.

"One afternoon they determined to get up a regular rebellion, (revolution they called it;) and what made it so hard for me to keep out of it was this: That morning, before school, Tom Sloucher and some other fellows and my-self were playing hop-scotch in the front yard. Tom's the best player in school, but that time I happened to beat him. I felt so set up at beating the brag player, that I couldn't help growing a little.

"Ye didn't play fair,' growled Tom, looking like a bear.

For the National Era. A STORY FOR CHILDREN. BY ALICE CAREY.

[CONCLUDED.] It was a blustery morning in November—
it was going to be snow, everybody said. Mrs.
Flagg was not well, as, indeed, she had not
been lately; she had had too much to do, since
Aunt Caty didn't come to help her any more.
True, she had often sept for Dinah, but she

Dinah.

Now, Oliver had never ridden Sultan but once before, and would much have preferred to ride one of the old work-horses. He hesitated, and had a mind to say so; but when John elapped his hands, and called him a coward, and his uncle said he though the did look pale—but he didn't know, for that he was white, at any rate—Oliver said he was not afraid; for though his uncle had spoken in jest, he felt it to be a bitter jest; and, mounting the gay Sultan, he rode away in a style that would have done honor to John himself, who was not a little proud of his horsemanship.

The wind blew roughly in his face, and it required all his strength to curb Sultan with Mrs. Flagg.

The wind blew roughly in his face, and it required all his strength to curb Sultan with one hand, and with the other to pull up the old mare, who was lazy, and contrary besides. Aunt Caty, who had never quite recovered from the rheumatism, and who never failed to repeat the circumstances of her taking it, as often as she was asked how she did, was stand-

to what had chanced by saddle or bridle, or anything else.

A messenger was hastily despatched to Hadley, but, before he had time to bring intelligence, came Dinah, riding at a brisk trot.

Nancy had remained, and Mr. Flagg himself had gone to Aunt Caty Martin's, and assisted her to walk down to his house, so that she might have the earliest news.

Dinah felt that she was an important personage; and not without a good deal of exaggeration and many expletives, which I need not repeat, told her story.

She and Oliver were riding together; his horse behaving very badly, so that he was afraid, she said, and they had just passed Dr. Livingston's, and were coming to the high bridge in the hollow when, all at once, she

And then Mrs. Flagg asked what it was about the hops; and when Aunt Caty told her, she said she had never heard of their being the said she had never heard of their being the said see sent for; it was strange that Oliver should not

have told her.

"He told me," said Billy, "that Aunt Caty sent for something, and said that in the whipping he got for being there, he forgot what it was."

So the two women cried together, for the True, she had often sept for Dinah, but she was a good way off, and could not always come. "The corn is not half in," said Mrs. Flagg, "and it will snow before to-morrow right. We must have a dozen men in the field to-day." And Oliver was told to mount Sultan, and lead the old mare, and bring Dinah.

Mrs. Flagg.
Eight and nine, and ten o'clock came, and

And it was to tell all this, that Aunt Caty hurried so fast to Mr. Flagg's.

A month went by, and Nancy didn't come back. Oliver could not do without her, the Doctor said, though everybedy beside thought he was well enough to be taken home. It was February, and the snow was all over the ground yet, when Aunt Caty one morning came to our house, to ask us all to pass the evening with her—Nancy was going to come home, and bring little Oliver, who with the aid of a crutch could hobble about a little now. She was in fine spirits, and said ahe couldn't stay but a minute, she had left a minute pie baking, and she was going to kill the fattest turkey hen she had, and make custard, if she could find fresh eggs. That she was going to have a little supper, and have Mr. Flagg's folks, and our folks, and some other neighbors, that she mentioned. My mother must come early, she said, and bring her silver spoons, which she should want, and crimp the border of her nice cap, if she would.

That was one of the longest days I ever saw. I looked at the clock every five minutes, and thought it never would be night. It was well we had an early invitation. We saw the great mnoke in the kitchen at Aunt Caty's, and saw

abling within an aggrevating manner; 'eny way allow, and Dr. Livingston, without his way the house and way alone, and Dr. Livingston, without his way the house and way alone, and Dr. Livingston, without his way the house and the house and way alone, and Dr. Livingston, without his way the house and the house and way alone, and Dr. Livingston, without his way the house and the house and way alone, and Dr. Livingston, without his way the house and the house and way the house and the house and way the house and the house and way the house and house at one should be house at one should be house at one should be house at a house at one house at one should be house at a house at house the house at his way the house at house at house and house

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Scottwille, New York, June 28, 1853.—I regard the Fests for the People as a valuable document for all classes, particularly for that large number throughout the North, who, at the later presidential election, voted with the pro-slavery py parties for the last time; and who, were is not for the facts placed before, and reflected upon by them in their calm moments, might be induced, as the election comes around, to vote with their parties; pust once more. Has not the public sentiment of the South, upon the slavery question, materially changed since the day of Washington and Franklin? Would deep of the Democracy in Viffginian contents of the since the day of Washington and Franklin? Would deep of the Democracy in Viffginian contents of their sentences, which was the contents of the since the day of Washington and Franklin? Would deep of the Democracy in Viffginian contents of the since the day of Washington and Franklin? Would deep of the Democracy in Viffginian contents of the since the day of Washington and Franklin? Would deep of the Democracy in Viffginian contents of the since the day of Washington and Franklin? Would deep of the Democracy in Viffginian contents to the since the day of Washington and Franklin? Would deep of the Democracy in Viffginian contents to the since the day of Washington and Franklin? Would deep the since the sinc

Only or a minute the mirth grew still, when the door opened, and Oliver, limping on his crutch, came in. He was smiling, but he looked sad for all; and when his Aunt Flagg went forward and said, "Why, Olly, is it you?" and, kissing her cheek, he answered, "Yes, what there is left of me," some of us wiped our eyes, I remember.

But smiles followed quick upon the tears, for i just behind him came Nancy, leaning on the arm of Dr. Livingston. They were married; and when Oliver whispered to his Aunt Flagg and then Oliver whispered to his Aunt Flagg that Nancy had already washed the faces of the little Livingstons, and made them new dresses, she said that a better girl could not have done it.

I need not linger over that happy night—you can imagine it. I will only say that Mr. Flagg actually kissed the cheek of Nancy, and called her cousin, and that Mrs. Flagg whispered to him that Aunt Caty might want a little more silver for the supper, and that he could bring the napkins while he was about it.

Of course they were brought, and a great dish of honey beside, though Aunt Caty had enough without it.

Mrs. Flagg tied on an apron, and poured the offee at one end of the table, while Aunt Caty served the tea at the other.

True to his promise, John told Oliver never to ride Sultan again, while he slipped into his hand a pretty book of pictures and stories, which his father had given him at Christmas.

Oliver's uncle sent him to college, and he became a fine scholar, but of all the things that he was able to do, he preferred to teach the village school, and to live with Aunt Caty and tend flowers, and read books; which he does to this day, for aught I know.

This life-long affliction might have been pre-

"Not only for you—not only for you—but for humanity, dearest Mark, I wish you to attain power and place. You will attain them, and—I shall not die till then," she would mentally add.

At the end of the fourth year of their resi-

alesce with the Hunker Democrats. They remain in the party, and retain their distinctive name, because it gives them a power to distract and weaken the party, which abandonment would deprive them of. The Administration encourage this feud by retaining in office the Silver Gray post-master at Rochester, and Collector at the port of Genesee. The future is full of promise. We can afford to bide our time. Yours, &c.,

S.

**Coshocton, June 25, 1853.—Please send me Facts for the People for the dollar enclosed. We have a hard field to work in here. The prolavery weeds have got the start of us, and we want some off the Facts to out them down; and Samuel Lewis will be here before long to dig them out by the roots. We hope to give a good account of ourselves this fall.

**R. W. B.

**Brunsnick, Maine, June 28, 1853.—Send 100 copies of Facts for the People. These are just what is wanted, and it is my opinion that the paper will do great good to the cause. The most of the above copies will be distributed in this town, and our vote for Hale and Julian was but 52—this looks as though we might increase our vote some.

**Berlin Centre, Ohio, June 28, 1853.—Enclosed please find three dollars for Facts for the People. These are just what is wanted, and it is my opinion that the paper will do great good to the cause. The most of the above copies will be distributed in this town, and our vote for Hale and Julian was but 52—this looks as though we might increase our vote some.

**E. H. M.

**Berlin Centre, Ohio, June 28, 1853.—Enclosed please find three dollars for Facts for the People. The soul pross that there are some papers that are decidedly Free Soil that are omitted: Homestead Journal, at Salem Ohio, Aaron Hinksama editor, \$1.50; the Céristian Press, Cincinnati, suppose to be right on that question.

If prudance would not forbid it, I would like to know who "E" is.

J. F.P.

"E" is Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia.

**Door Creek, Dane co., Wisconsia, June 25, 1953.—Please sond me six copies of the Free Soil pross that

CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY.

nder its shadow; there remained now one large irty skiff, half full of mud and water, and float its timbers shrunken apart, bleaching in the sun. As he rode on through the grounds towards the house, he noticed further signs of approaching desolation. Fences were broken or down, and out-buildings were dilapidated or unroofed. Passing through the orchard, he saw the trees untrimmed; some broken down with their loads of over-ripe fruit, some blighted—a prey to vermin—and some dying or dead, and wrapped in shrouds of cobwebs. Entering the vineyard, he observed the trellis work broken and falling, the vines trailing on the ground, and the ripe and luscious fruit rotting on its stems. He paused near the garden on his right, and a glance showed him that favorite resert of his youth, once the perfection of order and beauty, now a wilderness where thousands of the most lovely flowers and most noxious weeds dried and decayed together under the burning sun of September. There the deadly night-shade grew ranker than the rose which it crowded out of life; and the poison oak, whose contact is death, twined in and out among the tendrils of the honeysuckle and the olematis.

clematis.

Everywhere! everywhere! all things beto kened indifference and neglect, and prophesice of rain and despair. While occupied with wondering what could have been the cause of this great and grievous change, Mark Sutherland perceived the approach of an old negro, who touched his hat in respectful salutation, and fol-lowed him to the foot of the Rose Terrace. where he stood in readiness to take the horse. Judge Sutherland dismounted, and threw the reins to the groom, whom he now recognised for an old acquaintance. He held out his hand and spoke kindly to the old man, inquiring af-

and spoke kindly to the old man, inquiring alir his wife and children.

"All well as can be 'spected—'deed dey is,
oney, Marse Mark! Ah, chile! young marse!
aings is changed since you was here—'deed
ey is, honey. Tree year han' runnin' ole marse
ap fail—'deed, 'fore my blessed Hebbenly
laster, dey did, honey—tree year han' runin': 'Deed, den, where we-dem had fuss rate
ean some de torradd an' run chervitus: and orap, come de tornado, an' ruin eberyting; and nothin' eber been fix up right since. An' 'pears like nothin' eber gone right since. Den ole marse, he turn darned etarnal fool in his ole days, and went to speculatin,' and loss heap o' money — leastways so dey do say Den arter a bit come de sheriff, executionizin down on top o' we-dem poor colored people, a hadden nothin' 'tall to do wid it—an' carrie away all de besest of us—all my poor dear galls an' boys, as I hoped to spen' my ole days wid, an' good many oders. And since dat, 'pears like we-dem colored folks aint had no heart to ten'

to nothin'—a-pinin' arter our poor chillun—it kinder takes all de strength out'n us."

With a deep sigh, Mark Sutherland turned from the poor old man, and went up the stone steps that led to the Rose Terrace, that was steps that led to the Rose Terrace, that was also a neglected wilderness—but a wilderness of roses, and therefore still beautiful. Unannouved, he went up into the piazza; and before he could retreat, in an instant he saw and heard the following: A man—or perhaps I should be expected to say, a gentleman—of very red-faced, bloated, and slothful appearance, was lazily reclining upon a bench, with his right arm around the waist of a pretty, frightened quadroon girl, who seemed, from the fan she still held, to have been engaged in keeping the flies off from her master, while he sleps. She was now gently and fearfully struggling to free herself from his clasp, and saying, in hushed, frightened tones hushed, frightened tones-

"Oh, master! if you please, sir, don't! Conder. Indeed, it isn't right. What would my dear mistress say!"

"Mistress be d—d! my pretty Oriole! I
wish she dare to say anything! Let her! You

"Oh, master! oh, sir!" At this moment Mark Sutherland had en tered, advanced, and bowed, very coldly, saying—"Mr. St. Gerald Ashley, if I remember

The ruin of St. Gerald Ashley arose to his feet, and answered, with something of his former ease and self-possession—"Yes, sir. Mr. Sutherland, you are welcome to Cashmere again. Walk in. Or would you prefer to sit down in the cool air here for a few moments. The house is very warm. Girl! go and let your mistress know that Mr. Sutherland has arrived."

He added this command in a tone of author He added this command in a tone of authority, in strong contrast of his tone of wooing of a moment since. Oriole, with her eyes filled with tears, and her face dyed with blushes, went gladly to obey. Mr. Ashley then conducted his guest, I suppose we may call him, into the house. In a few minutes Oriole returned. Her mistress was too indisposed to appear; Mr. Sutherland would please to expuer; Mr. Sutherland would please to expues her. Within half an hour a servant, summoned for the purpose, showed Mr. Sutherland moned for the purpose, showed Mr. Sutherland to his room, and supplied him with articles ne cessary to the bath and toilet. After refreshing himself, Mark rang the bell, and requested to know if Mr. Clement Sutherland was in the house, and when he could see him. He was answered, that Mr. Sutherland had ridde to the county town, and would not return b fore the next morning. And soon after he was summoned to the supportable. No one was present at the board beside Mr. Ashley and Mark Sutherland except Original was a summoned to the support of the summon of the s present at the board beside Mr. Ashley and Mark Sutherland, except Oriole, who stood at the head of the table, and poured out the cofee. With profound and melancholy interest, Mark Sutherland watched this lovely girl. She had been a beautiful child, and now had ripeued into a most beautiful woman. A slight and elegant form, well rounded and tapering, pliant and graceful as a willow, oval face of the purest clive, warming into pomegranate bloom upon the cheeks and lips; large, darkgray, passionate eyes, fringed with long black lashes, "sweet low brow," shaded with soft ed the complete and matchless beauty of the maiden slave; and Mark Sutherland noticed-he could not help but notice, his interest was opainfully excited—the baleful glances with which Mr. Ashley followed the gracefully moving form of Oriole. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

GREAT FIRE AT OSWEGO .- Oswego, N. this place yesterday. It extended over about forty-five acres of ground. Every mill now of Bridge street is burned; also, Messra. An & Hall's elevators. Nearly two hundred stot and dwellings are in ruins. The portion the town consumed is bounded on the west the river, south by Bridge street, east by Six street, and north by the Fort grounds. Tonly property saved within these limits is Radall's elevator, the second Methodist chur and half a dozen dwellings. The loss is less than a million and a half of dollars. Othere hundred thousand bushels of grain we consumed. Many persons were injured by falling ruins, but it is believed no lives he

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED ME July 6.—The National Con-d Men assembled in this city to-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1853.

With our permission, the publishers of Der National Demokrat have mailed a copy of their paper to each subscriber of the Era. We hope such of them as have German neighbors will help forward the cause of Free Democracy by putting into their hands the copies sent, with such explanations as the case calls for. *

THE ANGLO-SAXON SERF.—The author of forms us that severe illness has prevented him from preparing the opening chapters for publication, as he anticipated. He hopes to have an instalment ready to appear in next week's

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

LONDON, June 24, 1853. In looking over some American papers, I see that the Boston Commonwealth supposes that Dr. Bailey intends "to participate in the tour of Mrs. Stowe." There is not the alightest ground for any such supposition. I have had, and have, no intention of the kind. Our visit was planned with a very different view, and for the Continent. Mrs. Stowe's honors are all her own, honestly won, and nobody has a right, or, so far as I know, any desire, "to par-

For myself, I am here for recreationquiet looker-on, disposed to learn all I can, and learn than to enjoy in this great Babel. With all due regard for my English friends, I must say that the climate, so far as my experience goes, is simply detestable; and were it not for the pleasures of social intercourse, not all the sights and sounds of London could tempt me to endure it twenty-four hours. It is a city of that even in Washington, so often and so un smoke and fog and clouds and rain, and rain and cloud and fog and smoke. Here in the month of June, when American skies are heavenly, and American weather bland and luxurious, we take to great-coats, woollens, and fires, and now and then catch a glimpee at the sun, shorn of his beams, and looking bald and dirty through the murky gloom. They say that Englishmen hang themselves in November; they deserve great credit for not hanging themselves every month in the year. But human nature gets used to everything. The Londoner would hardly know how to breathe an atmosphere which did not contain a certain amount of coal smoke and smut, and would feel rather uncomfortable out of a fog. "But," said a sturdy Englishman in defence of his climate, "it is wholesome, any how; our people look healthy, you see, and have good stomachs." He did not say that they looked and were more robust than Americans, but I know he thought it; and why not? English tourists have so often asserted it, and American travellers admitted it, that few Englishmen doubt it. Indeed, I have heard some good people in Bos-They should visit the interior of New England, some of their theories. I have seen more ruddy aces here than in the cities of America, but also more pale and sickly ones. A clear and healthful complexion is just as common in our country as in England. There are here more fat, but not more muscular people, than at home. By measurement, the English would probably have the advantage round the waist, the Americans about the chest and shoulders the droop shoulder being more common among n the New World. And this con

the former, the square among the latter. Se far as vitality and strength are concerned, I can see no indication of a deterioration of the race confirmed by a reference to the tables of longevity and expectation of life, which show that in these respects there is carcely any difference between New England and England and France, while in Maryland the longevity somewhat greater than in any of the countries My attention has just been diverted fro these speculations, by a little bit of a shaver who for the last five minutes has been favoring us with some snatches from Norma. Barefoo

ragged, and dirty, he stands in the mudd street, amidst a drizzling rain, looking up a our windows most appealingly for some ac-knowledgment of his musical powers. Poor knowledgment of his musical powers. Poo Yesterday I saw half a dozen little boys, stro ing along the streets, with immense placard before and behind, tied to them, and large pill boxes on their heads, walking advertise of "Lewis's Celebrated Pills!" The fir night we arrived in London, a little girl, mi erably clad, sprang out from the shadow of th hotel at which we alighted, and begged us buy a poor bouquet, for a penny, so that she might buy a loaf of bread. It was midnight, and she was scarcely more than ten years old! We thought of our own children, and wonder ed whether she had a home!

I have lately learned some interesting parcle Tom's Cabin, and other American works. Mrs. Stowe's novel was reprinted in May, 1852; two months were required to get it in circula tion; during July and August it had a fair run, which rapidly increased till it reached its height in November; since then the demand has declined. Clarke, Beeton, & Co., an enterprising London firm, have issued six editions, comprising an aggregate of 597,000 copies.

About the same number has been printed by other publishers here, making an aggregate of nearly 1,200,000 copies—a circulation larger than that ever attained in the same time by any work in England, native or foreign.

It is worthy of remark, that the two mo successful works of the year in the English market have been "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "The Wide Wide World," both American, and both by women, both the first novels of their authors. Miss Wetherell's book was reprinted here before Mrs. Stowe's, but had no able circulation, as I am informed, till the latter had aroused the public mind. It has now circulation of 300,000. The Pickwick Paers, in their day, hardly reached a fifth of his; but the world did not then go so much by steam as it does now. The next most suc yman, Hildreth, three editions of which have een issued by the firm named above, number-

In an editorial, written a few-weeks before cont Washington, I ventured the assertion that the great success in England of Uncle Tom's Cabin, had acted favorably for the interests of myself sustained by facts. There now lies before me a printed catalogue of new works, just published by Clarke, Beeton & Co., from which

it appears that, since the first republication of his hon Stowe's nevel, in May, 1852, they have reprinted twenty-eight American works—swenty-eight American Literary Works retwenty-eight American Literary Works reprinted in London by a single firm, in one year! They told me that they did very little in this line before the appearance of Uncle Tom's Cabin; but since then, people have been on the look-out for American commodities. Of course they have rivals in this kind of enterprise. The truth is, the people demand a cheap literature; our publishers, taking advantage of the absence of an interpational convright have undertaken to satisfy

national copyright, have undertaken to satisfy the demand by cheap reprints of foreign lite-rature. The English publishers begin to fol-low the example. Having ascertained that there is such a thing as an American literature, they are giving shilling editions of i production to the English public.

In the catalogue of American reprints referred to, I notice "Clovernook," by Alice Ca-

this new work, HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, inthrough American Spectacles;" several volumes, by Edgar A. Poe; "Political Atheism." by Dr. Lyman Beecher; "Nile Notes of a Howadji;" Headley's "Old Guard of Napoleon;"
"Reveries of a Bachelor;" Herbert's "Cava
liers of England;" "Pictures of European Capitals," by W. Ware and others; severe volumes by the author of "Sunny Side: Poems by Longfellow and Whittier; "Uncl Tom at Home," by F. C. Adams; "The Cabin and the Parlor," by Thornton S. Randolph "Senator's Son," by Meeta Victoria Fuller

It is highly creditable to Clarke, Beeton & we arrived in England after that lady had left | Co., who have engaged so largely in the enterprise of reprinting American works, that their was the first firm in London that made Mrs Stowe a remittance on the sales of her book here; and I understand that their fixed rule is, to allow American authors whose productions they republish, a certain portion of the enjoy what I may, provided it do not cost too profits on them, should there be any—a rule much trouble. By the way, there is more to the principle of which ought to be adopted by

I see by the New York Tribune, whose regular visits are as cheering as those of an old friend-(God bless the paper! I shall not quarrel with it any more, till I get back)- that the Temperance cause is "going ahead"deservedly reproached for its supposed immo-ralities, the License system has been voted down by the citizens. Thank Heaven for that! Could they witness what I daily seethe legions of gin-shops here, with men women, and children, thronging their doors women drinking in the open streets, spending the earnings of beggary in rum, instead of bread-they would never repent their vote. I have never before been so profoundly impress ed with the policy of the Maine Liquor Law. never before felt so deeply grateful to the per severing advocates of Temperance in my own country. Intoxicating liquor in some form or other is almost universally used in London. You cannot spend a sociable evening with friend, without the decanter being produced and if you call at a clergyman's house, you are asked to refresh yourself with a glass of wine. It is useless to attempt any reform among the poorer classes, while this bad habit prevails nong respectable and wealthy people. This is a lesson long ago learned in America; but they have yet to learn it in England. They do not recognise the truth, that drinking in ton lament the physical degeneracy of the race. high places encourages it in low places; that itself an evil, an abuse; that temperate lead to intemperate drinking, and is appealed to in mitigation or excuse of its enormity. Ragged schools, dormitories for the poor, bath-house for the working classes-all are doing a good work; but they can really accomplish very lit tle, comparatively, so long as the poor spentheir earnings, waste all their substance, and make brutes of themselves, by gin-drinking The Temperance Movement in England is far

behind the times. Mr. Mathew, who has signalized himself by his manly opposition to the barbarous laws of South Carolina, under which British colored eamen are incarcerated on entering the port of that State, returns as consul to Charleston The Government thus puts the seal of its ap probation on his conduct. But I observe, from ome remarks made by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, on a call for the correspondonce in relation to those laws, that he fears the existence of a deep and wide-spread irritation on this subject in America, so that his one becomes timid and hesitating. He plain y states that he does not expect the abrogaion of the laws, but merely a modification. resume he has been imposed upon. A busy litician here from the South, anxious to r ver caste in his own State by extra services in behalf of Slavery, has probably led him to pelieve that all America is sympathizing with South Carolina on this point, and that at this oment there is an excitement in the Union which really threatens the peace between the two countries. All this is simply ridiculous. South Carolina stands alone in her inhuma policy; the rest of the States are generally ned of her; and the only irritation out side of her limits springs from the fact that she hould persist in a policy so discreditable to the untry, and so injurious to the rights both of er sister States and foreign countries

Is there to be a European war? is a question vet unanswered. Nicholas, in his recent maniesto, says, plainly enough, that the Sultan nust submit to his ultimatum, or he will take easures to compel him. The Sultan says he vill not submit, and England and France susain him. The Czar, allowing a few days for eration, has meantime requested the Austrian Government to urge his ultimatum but it is said to have replied that it could not do so, unless authorized to find some middle term or compromise between the last demand schikoff and the last con of the Porte. I presume some contrivance will be hit upon to save the peace of Europe, but it will be at the expense of the power of the

A bee line is the shortest by which an object can be reached, but not always the most conkeepers in the Sout their readers will have and will read Uncle be proof positive of the plotting philanth Tom's Cabin, and yet too timid to advertise it of the good people of both nations agains for sale right out, resort to queer expedients to their counter. The following editorial notice, from the Galveston Journal of the 23d June, will afford a specimen of indirectness in advertising, the modesty of which is greatly to be

his homestead 'dog cheap,' we cannot see; man nature is inscrutable. We hope a or miscrating public will not let 'Unole To Cabin' be sacrificed by Pallais at a 'for sale.' If they do, the Supreme Court won't

For the National Era. RANTOUL.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. One day, along the electric wire His manly word for Freedom sped ;

We came next morn; that tongue of fire Said only, "He who spake is dead!" Dead! while his voice was living yet,

In schoos round the pillared dome; Dead: while his blotted page lay wet With themes of state and loves of home! Dead! in that crowning grace of time,
That triumph of life's zenith hour!
Dead! while we watched his manhood's prime Break from the slow bud into flower

Dead! he so great and strong and wise, While the mean thousands yet drew breat How deepened, through that dread surprise, The mystery and the awe of death! From the high place, whereon our votes

Had borne him, clear, calm, earnest, fell His first words, like the prelude notes Of some great anthem yet to swell. We seemed to see our flag unfurled.

Our champion waiting in his place For the last battle of the world, The Armageddon of the race. Through him we hoped to speak the word
Which wins the freedom of a land;
And lift, for human right, the sword
Which dropped from Hampden's dying hand

For he had sat at Sydney's feet,
And walked with Pym and Vane apart And, through the centuries, felt the beat Of Freedom's march in Cromwell's heart He knew the paths the worthles held,

Where England's best and wisest trod; And, lingering, drank the springs that welled Beneath the touch of Milton's rod. No wild enthusiast of the right, Self-poised and clear, he showed always

The coolness of his Northern night, The ripe repose of autumn's day. His steps were slow, yet forward still

He pressed where others paused or failed; The calm star clomb with constant will— The restless meteor flashed and paled! Skilled in its subtlest wile, he knew

And owned the higher ends of Law; Still rose majestic on his view

The awful Shape the schoolman saw Her home the heart of God; her voice

The choral harmonies whereby
The stars, through all their spheres, rejoice,
The rhythmic rule of earth and sky! We saw his great powers misapplied

To poor ambitions; yet, through all, We saw him take the weaker side, And right the wronged and free the thrall. Now, looking o'er the frozen North For one like him in word and act.

To call her old, free spirit forth, And give her faith the life of fact— To break her party bonds of shame, To make the Democratic name Of Liberty the synonym-

We sweep the land from hill to strand. We seek the strong, the wise, the brave, And, sad of heart, return to stand In silence by a new-made grave!

There, where his breezy hills of home Look out upon his sail-white seas, The sounds of winds and waters come, And shape themselves to words like these

Why, murmuring, mourn that he, Was lent to Party over long, Heard the still whisper at the hour He set his foot on Party wrong?

The human life that closed so well, No lapse of folly now can stain; The lips whence Freedom's protest fell meaner thought can now profan

'Mightier than living voice his grave That lofty protest utters o'er; Through roaring wind and smiting wave
It speaks his hate of wrong once more.

"Men of the North! your weak regret Is wasted here; arise and pay To Freedom and to him your debt, By following where he led the way!" * No more fitting inscription could be placed a tombstone of Robert Rantoul than this:

died at his post in Congress, and his last words we a protest in the name of Democracy against the F gitive Slave Law."

LAYING A TRAIN.

The Washington Union is as busy as spirit of mischief can make it, in the work of renewing the Slavery agitation, which the Baltimore platforms pledged the two great po litical parties to suppress. Under the general head of "English Interference in American Affairs," and various other captions which serve for specifications of this comprehensiv complaint, this journal is endeavoring to arou a spirit of suspicion and anger against England in the country, for purposes which its Slavery-extension commitments sufficiently indicate. It avails itself of the recent discussion of the Cuban slave trade in the British Parliament, to color a rumor that England is pressing the abolition of Slavery in that island upon the Government of Spain, and charges the British Government with the design of "stretching a cordon of barbarous or semi-barbarous fre negro islands all along our Atlantic coast."

It finds, also, a subject for great complain in the proceedings of a meeting lately held in London, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury prefunds for the relief of fugitive slaves of the South, who usually reach the Canadas in such a state of destitution that they must either repeive temporary assistance, or perish of hunger such charitable aid to the wretched refugee after they have arrived in the Brish Provi inconsistent with the obligations of interna-tional justice and comity, and "cannot see how Great Britain can hope to maintain those fraternal relations with our Government which ought to exist, when she countenances such

The public receptions by the people of Great Britain of Mrs. Stowe, and the popularity of her book among them, is another sign of na-tional hostility to be watched, guarded against and counted among the evidences of enn which is soon to break the boundaries of aphorism, that "the farthest way round is often the nearest way over." Thus the shop-keepers in the Southern States, aware that ment of the Northern United States is held to

> peace, perpetuity, and prosperity of the Union.
> Running through the whole strain of these
> complaints the assumed dislike and fear of the
> British monarchists toward our Republicanism and its influences, is relied upon for the con struction of all these movements, and explana-tive of all the motives which induce them; and, to complete the list of grievances, this journal affirms that "No one doubts England's interference in Mexico at the present day—in Spain, in Cuba, in Nicaragua—has been excited by ion which she has acted on and felt ever since the late war—the de sire of preventing the advance of free institu-tions on this continent, at every hazard, even if war should be the final consequence of her

The whole effort, to our apprehension,

stimulate the passions of the people, to forestall their judgment of any difficulty, small or great, which may by any chance arise between the two Governments, and to array national preju-

fected, is to be charged upon English interference, though it may be compelled by the policy or necessities of the Spanish Government, and provoked by our own fillibustering mancaures for the annexation of the island. The right of every people to settle and determine their own domestic institutions and internal policy, is too consonance with this law of national independence can only be dexterously tainted with the suspicion of foreign interference in American affairs, then the Monroe doctrine and the pride and interest of this great Republic can be plausibly and effectively aroused against it. And, best of all, the advance of free institutions on this continent-which is as much a virtue on this side of the Atlantic as sympathy and aid to the advance of free institutions on the other side is a crime with us—will serve for a battle-cry through the nation, whenever one more stride is to be taken in the extension of the Southern system over all that portion of the Western hemisphere that lies open to its and aid to the advance of free ins The Declaration of Independence charges

George the Third with "every act that ma define a tyrant." In the late war-white however, dates forty years ago-the same reign maintained its old character. The American people entertain but one opinion of the temper and designs which, during these two wars, and the interval between them, the British Government entertained towards us; and the Union, in the confidence that we never forget and never learn anything, calculates upon our traditional enmity for every villanous enterprise in which malignity can make use of ignorance If Spain threatens to liberate her Cuban slaves, though driven to it by fear of the plots of Southern marauders, or induced to it by the persuasion of its wisdom and justice, the trick is to charge it upon English interference, and call upon the country to maintain the doctrine of non-intervention in American affairs by foreign Powers. The proof of, not the fact, but the suspicion, is in the history of our two wars, the reception of Mrs. Stowe, and the feeding of the starving fugitives from Southern bondage. who find their way into the British dominions or in that other fact, that Great Britain did, some time ago, set free the slaves of her own West Indian islands. This is conclusive of her hatred to republicanism, especially the repub-licanism of the United States. The abolition of Slavery by the Northern States of this Unio did not prove any such hostility to republicanism; neither did a similar act by Colombia Mexico, and France, in the day when they es tablished republican institutions for their own government; but if Great Britain, within her own provinces, or any other Government which she can possibly help or hinder in the like process, undertakes it, according to the Union, the fact proves "her desire, her passion, to precontinent at every hazard, even if war should be the final consequence of her policy!"

It is a curious exercise for an honest man's

intellect to disentangle the argument by which stance, How does the Union arrive at the idea that it is inconsistent with the fraternal relations of the two countries for the private citizens of one of them to feed and clothe the fugitives of the other? We shelter the political exiles of Great Britain, we welcome all who fly from her oppression and the legal punish ment of their resistance to the law which holds them to service and allegiance: the Turk did the same thing handsomely for the Austrian fugitives. Kossuth and Meagher are two very fair cases. But if an Englishman or a few thousands of them give a little bread and a word of comfort to our refugees, it is a manifest hostility to, not only our Government, but to the advance of free institutions! The Uni evidently thinks through the frame-work he fugitive slave laws, based upon the constito their judicial exposition, feeding the hungry and helping the hunted on their way is crime; but, at the utmost, it is only the violaion of a contract, and is therefore only an ofence when done by one of the parties to that ontract. All the rest of the world is free-

nobody is enslaved by it but the negroes an the free people of the United States. Charity, umanity, and hospitality, are not offence against the law of nature, nations, or of Godout only against the fugitive slave laws of thes States. An eye open to the distinction would see the difference.

And the admiration of a novel and of

uthoress, in which the slaveholders are as deen and decided as the Exeter Hall philanthropis nemselves, is put down for another proof English aversion to republicanism. Brains can hardly be concerned in such a blunder as this, It is due to that blindness of heart which puts out the eyes of the understanding.

We do not conclude that such ab these are wholly due to moral dishonesty, beause we are aware intellectual integrity giv way at last, when men persevere in evil. when they abandon truth and right for their supposed impracticability; and falseness of reasoning grows with the habit of guilty feel-ing. We have no confidence in the soundness of any man's mind who sells himself to do evil: and we are therefore not astonished at the apparent frankness and the air of conviction with which wrong-doers tell and defend their lies. But we have, nevertheless, no doubt that all this confusion of thought and falsification of facts is purposely conglomerated to serve a sin-ister purpose which is held steadily in view. There is a shuffle in the thing, too, that is

erally as the organ of the Administration, and the Administration permits, at least, the public to suppose that it is so; but the management organ can try its hand at any mischief it pleases, and the Executive escapes involvement.
If it takes, it will do; if it misses, then it is not fficial! In that outrage perpetrated upon reper character, Mr. Pryor claims the responsipility so soon as it grows too odious for Gen.
Pierce to support; and in this very question of
alleged English interference, the organ says, ne 30th.) "On this subject we have not prosed to speak for the Admini ould deeply regret to have any reason to be eve that our views did not accord with those tertained by the Government." Elsewhere. that these reports (concerning England to induce emancipation sustained by any official inform on in Cuba) are neless the editors labor day after day to imres the belief of the charge, not because the believe it, but because the public of the country must be blinded and m olicy."

the country must be blinded and madden
This is a fair display of the spirit of that all and every means, to get it ready for

grand atrocity about to be perpetrated.
Among its leaders, carefully put into the byauthority style of annunciation, we have the
following significant outgiving: "If the public
rumors which attribute to Great Britain a deollowing significant outgiving: "If the public mixes up their piety, politics, prejudices, principles, Protestantism, Popery, and patriotism, in one grand mash. The Catholic Church which may by any chance arise between the two Governments, and to array national prejudice effectively for the support of Slavery-extension projects which the Southern propagandists entertain for future development and consummation.

Emancipation in Cuba, if endeavored or effectively which is endeavored or effectively for the support of Slavery-extension projects which the Southern propagandists entertain for future development and consummation.

It may not be the policy of our Government to take the initiative in regard to Cuba, although the considerations looking to its acquiting the support of Slavery-extension projects which the Southern propagandists entertain for future development and consummation. our self-preservation."

So far as "self-preservation" is concerned, it And as to the method and occasion, "it may not be the policy of our Government to take The discussion which has arisen upon this the initiative," and then, again, it may! matter shows very plainly, we think, that the

The Washington Republic, also, which, if it is not quite an organ, is at least second fiddle fairly understood, so long as the present disvertently fire a train which shall give separa-tion and freedom to the Cuba of England," clear that the misapprehension and misconduct (Ireland.) And in its leader of the next morning, in which the growing power and threaten-ing attitude of Russia toward the west of Europe is exaggerated to absurdity, England is cautioned to behave herself, after this fashion:

"Great Britain should not negotiate with "Great Britain should not negotiate with Spain a commutation of Cuban Slavery for the apprentice system, nor prevent the American acquisition of Cuba by emancipating the slaves. She should still less exasperate our people by her denunciation of, or interference with, the institution of Slavery. Such diplomacy may result in the loss of Cuba by Spain, perhaps in a war between the United States and England. If England be the coastguard of Europe against Russia, suppose she encounter upon her chosen Russia, suppose she encounter upon her chosen element the public and privateer navy of the United States, she will of course be greatly crippled in the conflict; and to that extent she will be unable to combat the common enemy. If there should be a war, coincident in its occurrence, between Russia on the one side and the United States on the other, the Powers of Europe would be exposed to great emberrance. Europe would be exposed to great embarrass-ment, if not hazard of absorption by the auto-

Distinctly enough, notice is hereby given, that if England does not remove all cause of offence on the part of the Southern States, we will find cause of quarrel with her, as surely as she gets involved with Russia in the maintesess; and while the Cossack is overrunning the free States of the Eastern hemisphere, we will which are now basking in the sunshine of Gen. Pierce's patronage, and enjoying his semi-authentic approbation.

Is this what ye call carrying out the Compromises of 1850? Is this the suppression of are equal and no more to those accorded to all agitation? Is Russia to be aided and com- Protestant denominations. "After the manner forted in this style? Are the million of Irish | called heresy, so worship we the God of our in this country to be set off on the old grudge fathers:" but Heaven forbid that we should of Slavery extension in the Gulf? And is the blind, irreflective, traditionary distrust and dislike of American patriotism to be armed for the like purpose, and on an equally futile pre-

Well, we will wait for the "initiative." Some day or other, the Administration will have to take an open, honest responsibility; and then, perhaps, the condition of things at home and abroad may help to open the eyes of the country, and, possibly, may cross-cut the policy which you are just now trying to shape to your own ends. If England is ever forced to extremities, she will do justice to her own subjects. Europe will recover its liberties at a blow, and where will our tyranny be in that dread day of barrassing their freedom, or driving them to general reckoning? The outrage which you contemplate is too stupendous to be trusted. Lesser villanies are comparatively safe; but whenever a crime becomes gigantic, it takes in such elements of greatness that a mean inten-tion cannot control it. No great thing can be estate, houses and lands, with their appurts. wholly made up of falsehoods. You had better nances, as may be necessary, and actually used reconsider it. Keep yourselves within the for the convenience of public worship and the proper sphere of man-stealing and man-hunt- use of burying grounds. So that wherever at ng as a domestic institution. Don't venture upon the magnificent business of nation crush-

The mail steamer America, with Liverpool

dates to 25th June, arrived at Halifax on the 6th instant. Her intelligence is neither important nor conclusive as to the prospects of nance of the ministry and all species of prop Turko-Russian affairs. It appears that the gandism by means of the corporate proper Ministers of Great Britain, France, Austria, of the congregation. Let not the free faith and Prussia, at Constantinople, declined giving their advice to the Sultan's Government in the by the money donated by superstition or fansi matter at issue between it and Nicholas. An ical piety, to religious uses. Make it an a enlargement of the privileges of the Christian solute rule that every flock shall feed its ow subjects of the Porte was formally announced pastor, or that they shall starve together, to the Greek Patriarchs on the 7th June. The | we will get the apostolic times so far resto Russian army had not invaded the Danubian and the Democratic doctrine of religious Russian army had not invaded the Danubian provinces. The Porte declined the offer of service from Polish, Hungarian, and Italian refugees, resolved to accept only English and French officers. Arabia is profoundly excited by the events occurring at Constantinople; regardizement of churches, which gave the fit grandizement of churches are constant or constant or churches are constant or churches are constant or churches are constant or churches are c ligious zeal is at the boiling point, and the formation so much trouble, and may so other day require the reform of the Reform There is a rumor in Paris, that England and France have recommended the Sultan to accode to the demands of Russia in such form as it afford the like protection to the world's will save the technical of honor of Turkey, but erties against its own abuses, which it so e in effect accommodate the Autocrat's present nestly insists upon as against the old enem pretence of right. If that is the turn that affairs have taken, the trial of strength is post-boasted "voluntary principle?" If not, it will be a strength is post-boasted "voluntary principle?" noteworthy. The Union holds itself out gen-erally as the organ of the Administration, and check-make the designs of Russia, and yet the concessions to be made may only encourage his arrogance. We are still inclined to the opinion that the parties will not proceed to actual hostilities, for which we are, upon the whole, extremely sorry. It is full time to have the Autocrat's account with the world settled, and his reputation among the Powers of Europe accurately fixed. The bluster will be taken out of him, any day that the fates drive him into the ring with the civilization of Western and Southern Europe. If the bloody bully were but fairly engaged with a quarrel of his own, the unfinished business of 1848 would be taken up and arranged as it ought to be. Pity to annex or re-annex; for after all, no tune has such timbre in it as Yankee Doodle for the

> The English House of Commons is occupied ith the bill for inspecting the nunneries, and

the progress of affairs. Reports say that the had been strictly enforced.

The good people of the State of New York

sition involve almost necessarily the question of congregations and societies in holding and managing their temporalities. It is understood that under the operation of such a law the makes not one jot of difference whether a bishops of the several dioceses would become "Government of free blacks" is established in corporations sole, to the exclusion of the laity, and that every such bishop would in each case by her own policy, or whether such an act may be helped by British inducements—not a jot. The organ is getting ready, therefore, to resist the thing itself, and the public is to be enraged, and the laws of nations evaded, on the false issue that it must be an interference by Great sent, or other participation on the part of the Britain, in violation of the Monroe doctrine.

of the enemies of the bill are so gross, that they cannot afford to retract. They have too much to admit and confess, to allow them to come right.

The proposed law expressly provides in terms that the trustees contemplated by it shall be come incorporated "in the mode prescribed in the second section of the act entitled 'Ar act to provide for the incorporation of religious sieties,' passed April 5th, 1813, as a corporation sole or aggregate, as the case may be and as such shall possess the same powers and rights, and be subject to the same restrictions liabilities, and conditions, in all respects, as the trustees of any Protestant church or congre

gation incorporated under said section." The law under consideration therefore doe not incorporate the bishops of the Catholic Church, but sends them or their congregations to the proper authorities, to procure the required charters on the same terms and condiions as any other denomination in the State.

To us it seems anything but reasonable to require of the Catholies such change in their organization and discipline as shall admit the aity into the government of the temporalities before we will grant them the common advantages of corporate institutions. We cannot nance of whatever of civil liberty and national | rightfully thus compel them to accept Democ independence Western Europe happens to pos- racy and Protestantism into their ecclesiastics polity. If the people make their bishops, priests, or any other functionaries, who are citizens of the State, the trustees of their secutake the opportunity of recovering Mexico, citizens of the State, the trustees of their secu-Cuba, and the West Indies, for Slavery. There is nothing less or else in the idea of these broperly made as any board of laymen elected two yoked agitators of the Slavery question by ballot or otherwise, by any congregation in America: and it is either mistake, or an intentional oppression, to impose conditions re-pugnant to the religious polity of the Church, before granting them rights and privileges that forefathers showed their zeal for the truth We have a long and desperate struggle to we want to come to it with clean hands. We want to be fit to champion the truth against their error, and we are proportionately grieved when any friends of ours give the enemy the

advantage of having us in the wrong. Our notion is, let all parties have fair play and equal position before the law; impose burdens, lay no hindrances upon any party opinion, but such as shall operate equally

well as justly upon all. It is not by denying corporate powers to the bishops or archbishops of Rome, and so emindirect methods of guarding their rights; but by a plain, direct, and adequate general regulation, to prohibit all religious congregations whatsoever from taking, holding, or enjoying whenever any revenue or income arises from church property, besides that which shall ke churches and burying-grounds in repair, shall be sequestrated—applied to the purp

of the State, and expended in the support general system of education. Let any sect or party hold property for t

of course talk nonsense, and perpetuate chievous follies, in its antagonism to these wrongs in the Catholic Church, which it cherishes in itself.

The statute of Pennsylvania passed in rear 1731, to enable religious societies to put grounds, and (parochial) schools, given granted to persons in trust for such uses, vides as follows: "That nothing in this contained shall be declared, taken, or o strued, to enable any of the said religious cieties or people, or any person or persons w purchase, take, or receive, any lands or ments, by gift, grant, or otherwise, for o wards the maintenance of such churches houses of worship, schools, or alms-house longing to the same, or for any other us

with the bill for inspecting the mothing of imwith the Government of India—nothing of importance yet resulting; and nothing else of
all special charters, and in all general law
all special charters, and in all general law
all special charters.

We have quoted the proviso, to sho our idea is based upon authority of

may

inted 1, 88f the held this the to.be dist the ot at purt the it is aduct that m to

'An corpoay be. s and ctions, ongree does tholic he reconditate. ble, to their it the alities advan-

ho are r seculy and tion in an inons rehurch, es that rded to

ir pla

arty

80 en

hem

for th maint prope roper faith

an a

eform

rld's li

character, and to exhibit the principle more We touch the subject itself, because we think the country deeply concerned in the discussion and settlement of the question, and the mat-

ters generally involved in it. ters generally involved in it.

The religious liberty of this country, with all the political blessings dependent upon it, is at stake. It is seriously imperilled by the movements which the Catholic hierarchy are pressing to an issue among us; and it is just as much endangered by the unjust and imprudent resistance of Protestantism. The common school system, pure American policy in production of the Government and

any plan, the more's the pity; and most of those that are of any importance, more pitiful should be discountenanced, and better men sestill, are made up of nothing but plots. Will lected to fill their places. We owe it to God, somebody read the book and tell us how near-to posterity, and to the country, to maintain to maintain the more's the pity; and most of cure selfish ends, or personal advancement, should be discountenanced, and better men selected to fill their places. We owe it to God, racy of this country met on the 25th of June; warren Young, Chairman. The following ticly we have guessed its character from the title page, and the known drift of the publishers, fathers, and we trust none will be found wantwithout knowing anything more about it?

THE FUTURE OF NATIONS: A Lecture by Louis Kossuth. Revised and corrected by the author. Pp. 44. Delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New

York, June 21, 1852.

The price marked in the Fowlers' catalogue for this pamphlet, is 12 cents, and they say that when single copies of the works in the list are wanted, the amount in postage stamps, small change, or bank notes, may be enclosed in a letter and sent to the publishers, (No. 131 Nassau street, New York,) who will forward the with, and order Kossuth's Future of Nations, with their thanks to the Fowlers for publishing it in this form for them. We have a reason, and a good one, for this. In our own youth, under the good providence of God, we heard one lecture that had something in it, and blundered upon one or two printed named in the Era.

The Republic has commenced a new series, and ultimo; John White, President; Levi Tabor and Homer Hatch, Vice Presidents; William P. Brooks, Secretaries now of convenient size, racy in tone, and, we trust, will live a long life.

Freeman, the All Series of this county met at Chelsea on the 23d ultimo; John White, President; Levi Tabor and Homer Hatch, Vice Presidents; William P. Brooks, Secretaries. The following county ticket was nominated:

The following pamphlets, reports, &c., have been received from time to time. The crowd-

AMERICAN BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY, held in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 4th and 5th, 1851; and Montrose, Ponnsylvania, June 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1852. Utica, N. Y.: Roberts, Printer.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS. Transmitted to the Legislature, Feb. 10, 1863. Al-bany: C. Van Benthaysen, Printer.

SPORT OF THE PROMSTLYANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE

Published by the Canadian Land and Railway Arsociation.

An Exposition of the Proceedings of Certain Meetings, Professing to be of the Society of Friends of the Orthodox party, against Certain of its Members for their Interest in the Subject of Spiritual Manifestations, in which such Manifestations are Proven to be Consistent with Quakerism. Philadelphia, 1853.

United States Supreme Court: John Konnett et al., Appellants, against Thomas Jefferson Chambers, Respondent. Argument of Luman Sherwood, Esq., of New York, counsel for appellants. December 9, 1852. New York, Secret & Co., Printers.

Prople — Diplomacy: or, the Mission of Friendly International Addresses between England and France. London: printed for W. & F. G. Cash.

A Catalogue of the Orpicers and Students of

ing in this duty.

SUMMARY.

The new prepaid envelopes furnished by the Government are for sale by our city postmaster. Much complaint is made because the manufacturer has affixed to each one his pri-

is now published by W. D. Wallach and W. H. Hope, formerly of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian. The Star does not exchange with the Eta.

heard one lecture that had something in it, and blundered upon one or two printed pamphlets, such as Dr. Channing's "Self-Culture;" and to this day the fragrance of their flower is sweet in the fruit which they continue to yield.

Let your boys and girls have the speech.

The Mile Trade in New York and Vicinity. By John Mullaly. With an introduction by Dr. Trall Pp. 118. In paper cover, price 25 cents.

This seems to be a well got up and a very complete book. The farmers and dairy-men well know whether they want it or not. A very hasty glance at it inclines us to think they do.

A New Theory of Population: Republished from the Westminster Review for April, 1852. Price The subject of this article does not come, for Priday, the 1st instant, was a day of calcuit.

Freeman, the alleged fugitive slave at Indianapolis, it is said, is a member of a Christian Se. Peabody; for Assistant Judges of the County County—

The subject of this article does not come, for any good purpose, within the limits of a mere book notice. It can be read in an hour or two, and whoever wants it will be satisfied to know where to get it.

The following pamphlets, reports, &c., have

The following pamphlets, reports, &c., have been received from time to time. The crowded condition of our columns will not admit of a more specific notice:

BIXTH ARNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE BOARD OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL POPULAR EDUCATION. With the Constitution of the Board. Cloveland: Harris, Fairbanks, & Co., Publishers.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF RECENTS OF THE Union has read the New York Evening Post and the Buffalo Republic out of the party. Fifther Union has read the New York Evening Post and the Buffalo Republic out of the party. Before of the Board of Trusters of the year 1852. Madison: Brown & Carpenter, Frinters. Before of the Board of Trusters of the year 1852. Madison: Brown & Carpenter, Frinters. Before of the Yoar 1852. Madison: Divid Atwood, Printer.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BLIED: for the year 1852. Madison: Divid Atwood, Printer.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BLIED: for the Yoar 1852. Madison: Divid Atwood, Printer.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Base bove.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BASE of THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BASE of THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF WISCORSIN. Printer.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ALERT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ALERT ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF WISCORSIN. Printer.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ALERT ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF WISCORSIN. Printer.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ALERT AND NINTH ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF T

BY MEANS OF A RAILWAY ON BRITISH TERRITO-

Fitch, Treasurer; Abner Rush, Commissioner; James Gibson, Director of the County Infirmary; and C. A. Brigden, Coroner. The Chair being called upon by vote of the Convention to appoint a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, constituted E. D. Howard, C. W. Smith, J. R. Morley, Alvin House, and Ira Knapp, said committee. Mr. Miller moved that the Convention adopt the Pittsburgh platform as an expression of their principles and position; carried unanimously.

so raise all the funds possible in their respec-tive towns, to meet the expenses of the party, and for the purchase and distribution through-out the county of Facts for the People. The Secretary was authorised to receive such mon-cys, and transact the business for which they

Windsor County, Vermont.—The Free De-mocracy of Windsor county held their Conven-tion at Woodstock on the 18th ultimo. The proceedings were harmonious. An excellent set of resolutions was passed. The following strong ticket was unanimously nominated:

For Senators—J. Wilder, W. W. Buckman, M. M. Davis, A. P. Hunton; for Judges—R. Fletcher, M. Gay; for State's Attorney—S. A. Webber; for Sheriff—L. Richmond; for High Balliff—L. Raymond; for Judges of Probate—

are the Lucumis, that they are generally treated more respectfully than the other negroes, and are rarely and reluctantly subjected to degrading punishments. Instances are not unfrequent, in which a Lucumi, who has been chastised, has forthwith hung or otherwise slain himself, rather than live with the ignominious remembrance of his punishment. Well cared for, and judiciously governed, these negroes make, I am told, the most faithful and devoted servants. One creole land owner of my acquaintance, who had passed some years in a Government office on the coast of Africa, had a body-guard of about twenty of this tribe, on whom he relied as confidently as Jung Bahadoor or Napoleon on their faithful Bootians. Nor is it wonderful that negroes, born in a country where Slavery exists in full force and glory, (for I suppose that Africa must rank next to North America as a slaveholding continent,) should acquire this savage feeling force and glory, (for I suppose that Africa must rank next to North America as a slaveholding continent,) should acquire this savage feeling of loyalty to a chief, by whom they are singled out from their fellows, specially favored and protected. It is only absurd for any one to draw arguments in favor of Slavery from such facts. The troops and the friends of a military despot are hardly the persons from whom we care to receive our views of the nature and advantages of a military despotism. Yet there is no reason for our refusing their testimony that cannot be urged, with greater force, against the evidence in favor of Slavery, adduced from the devotion, in word or deed, of favorite slaves to their masters. Loyalty to persons is not one of loyalty to a chief, by whom they are singled out from their fellows, specially favored and protected. It is only absurd for any one to draw arguments in favor of Slavery from such facts. The troops and the friends of a military despot are hardly the persons from whom we care to receive our views of the nature and advantages of a military despotism. Yet there is no reason for our refusing their testimony that cannot be urged, with greater force, against the evidence in favor of Slavery, adduced from the devotion, in word or deed, of favorite slaves to their masters. Loyalty to persons is not one of the nobler and higher virtues of man. He who died—not for his friends alone, but for his foes—for the world, for the hopes of the human

or, with the following result: Albert Pillsbury received 399 out of 615 votes, on the third ballot, and was declared duly nominated.

The Metropolitan Railroad.—The following is the amount of subscriptions to the stock of this road: In Georgetown, 7,057 shares; Washington City, 2,200; Montgomery county, (Md.,) 388; Freewick county, 140; Washington co., 224. Total, 10,009 shares.

The President has approved of Capt. Meige's plan for an aqueduct to supply Washington.

And the property of the control of t

never know the quice testacy of a true New for the Supreme Court of the United States, by Eggland June day, so she has no bountiful outpouring of Nature's holyday fare to refresh mankind, when emancipated from the weary tworks of winter. The high-flavored, lordly strawberry; the juicy, wholesome apple; the mankind, when emancipated from the weary tworks of winter. The high-flavored, lordly strawberry; the juicy, wholesome apple; the melting pear; the peach, that carries in its ruddy heart such odorous memories of its Persian home—these are all unknown in Cuba. In eating her fruits, as is breathing her air, man, like the "heavy-winged thieves," olds that his eates of sweet. All this I write to you, at the dictation of my sober judgment. I know it must be so. But I have not yet gathered honey enough here to weary of the strange, languid enjoyment of mere living.

THE CASE OF JOHN FREEMAN.

We mentioned last week that John Freeman, a respectable colored man of this city, had been apprehended as a fugitive slave, and that his case was pending when we went to press, (Wednesday morning.) before Hon. Side the word of the wo

de the holler and higher triferior of man. He for the household in the holler and higher triferior of man. He for the household the holler and higher triferior of man. He for the household the holler and higher triferior of man. He for the household the holler and higher triferior of man. He for the household the holler and higher triferior of man. He for the household the household the holler and higher triferior of man. He for the hope of the hope of the holler and higher triferior of man. He for the hope of the hope of the holler and higher triferior of man and the triferior of the product of the hope of the

five copies for \$2, postage paid.
Uncle Tom's Cabin in German—price 50 co

age 15 cents.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—price 50 cents, postage 10 conts.

White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charles Sumner—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents.
Giddings's Speeches, one volume 12me—price \$1, post-

age 25 cents. Goodell's American Slave Code—price 75 cents, postage 18 cents.

Manuel Pereira—price in cloth 75 cents, pestage 12

cents; in paper 50 cents, postage 10 cents.

Address LEWIS CLEPHANE, National Era Office

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC EN-

A Complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. An illustrated work, embracing outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies, and the Preservation of Health; Dietotics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theory and Practice of Water-Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeu-tics, including the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Mid-wifery and the Nursery. By R. T. Trall, M. D. Two large volumes, with a copious Index, substantially bound in library style, with nearly one thousand pa-

ges. Price, prepaid by mail, only \$3.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers,
July 7—4t No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 14, 1853.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM;

the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina State Convention, called to ratify First clause of the ninth section read. Mr. J. McDowall wished to hear the reason

and that in the mean time some tax or duty might be laid on.

Mr. MoDowall replied, that the explanation was just such as he expected, and by no means satisfactory to him, and that he looked upon it as a very objectionable part of the system.

Mr. Iredell. Mr. Chirman, I rise to express sentiments similar to those of the gentleman from Craven. For my part, were it practicable to put an end to the importation of slaves immediately, it would give me the greatest pleasure, for it certainly is a trade utterly inconsistent with the rights of humanity, and under which great cruelties have been exercised. When the entire abolition of Slavery takes place, it will be an event which must be pleasing to every generous mind, and every friend of human nature; but we often wish for things which are not attainable. It was the wish of a great majority of the Convention to put an which are not attainable. It was the wish of a great majority of the Convention to put an end to the trade immediately, but the States of South Carolina and Georgia would not agree to it. Consider, then, what would be the difference between our present situation, in this respect, if we do not agree to the Constitution, and what it will be if we do agree to it. If we do not agree to it, do we remedy the evil? No, sir, we do not; for if the Constitution be not adopted, it will be in the power of every State to continue it forever. They may or may not abolish it, at their discretion. But if we adopt the Constitution, the trade must cease after twenty years, if Congress declare so, whether particular States please so or not. Surely, then, we gain by it. This was the utmost that could be obtained. I heartily wish more could have been done. But as it is, this Government is nobly distinguished above others by that very

Carolina and Georgia wished to extend the term; the Eastern States insisted on the entire abolition of trade. That the State of North

therefore its delegation in the Convention dic not think themselves authorized to contend for an immediate prohibition of it.

Mr. Iredell added to what he had said before that the States of Georgia and South Carolina had lost a great many slaves during the war, and that they wished to supply the loss.

Mr. Galloway. Mr. Chairman, the explanation given to this clause does not satisfy my mind. I wish to see this abominable trade put an end to. But in case it be thought proper to continue this abominable traffic for twenty years, yet I do not wish to see the tax on the importation extended to all persons whatsoever. Our situation is different from the people to the North. We want citizens; they do not Instead of laying a tax, we ought to give a the North. We want citizens; they do not lastead of laying a tax, we ought to give a bounty to encourage foreigners to come among us. With respect to the abolition of Slavery, it requires the utmost consideration. The property of the Southern States consists principally of slaves. If they mean to do away Slaves they mean to do away Slaves they mean to do away Slaves they mean the property will be destroyed.

country shall we send them to? It is impossible to be happy, if, after manumission, they are to stay among us.

Mr. Iredell. Mr. Chairman, the worthy gentleman, I believe, has misunderstood this clause, which runs in the following words: "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." Now, sir, observe that the Eastern States, who long ago have abolished Slavery, did not approve of the expression, slaves; they therefore used another that answered the same purpose. The committee will observe the distinction between the two words, migration and importation. The first part of the clause will extend to persons who come into the country as free people, or are brought as slaves; but the last part extends to slaves only. The word migration refers to free persons; but the word importation refers to laves, because free people cannot be said to be imported. The tax, therefore, is only to be laid on slaves, who are imported, and not on free persons, who migrate. I further beg leave to say, that the gentleman is mistaken in another thing. He seems to say that this extends to the abolition of Slavery. Is there anything in this Constitution which says that Congress shall have it in their power to abolish the slavery of those slaves who are now in the country? Is it not the plain meaning of it, that

flooting that could be oblained. A compromise likewise took place in regard to the important of all your could be increased and possible and an adversarial that the meast time it is a first time that the analysed and the possible and the possible and the subject is a season why that mode of expression used in the first time that the subject has come into the risk time that the s Mr. Wilson. Much fault has been found with the mode of expression used in the first clause of the ninth section of the first article. I believe I can assign a reason why that mode of expression was used, and why the term slave was not admitted in this Constitution. And as to the manner of laying taxes, this is not the first time that the subject has come into the view of the United States, and of the Legistures of the several States. The gentleman [Mr. Findley] will recollect that in the present Congress the quota of the Federal debt and general expenses was to be in proportion to the value of land, and other enumerated property, within the States. After trying this for a number of years, it was found, on all hands, to be a mode that could not be carried into execution. Congress was satisfied of this, and in the year 1783 recommended, in conformity with the powers they possessed under the articles of Confederation, that the quota should be according to the number of free people, including those bound to servitude, and excluding Indians not taxed. These were the expressions used in 1783, and the fate of this recommendation was similar to all their other resolutions. It was not carried into effect, but it was adopted by no fewer than eleven out of thirteen States; and it cannot be but matter of surprise to hear gentlemen, who agreed to this very mode of expression at that time, come forward and

no fewer than eleven out of thirteen States; and it cannot be but matter of surprise to hear gentlemen, who agreed to this very mode of expression at that time, come forward and state it as an objection on the present occasion. It was natural, sir, for the late Convention to adopt the mode after it had been agreed to by eleven States, and to use the expression which they found had been received as unexceptionable before. With respect to the clause restricting Congress from prohibiting the migration or importation of such persons as any of th States now existing shall think proper to admit prior to the year 1808, the honorable gentleman says that this clause is not only dark, but intended to grant to Congress, for that time, the power to admit the importation of slaves. No such thing was intended; but I will tell you what was done—and it gives me high pleasure that so much was done. Under the present Confederation, the States may admit the importation of slaves as long as they please; but by this article, after the year 1808 the Congress will have power to prohibit such importation, notwithstanding the disposition of any State to the contrary. I consider this as laying the foundation for banishing Slavery out of this country; and though the period is more distant than I could wish, yet it will produce the same kind, gradual change which was pursued in Pennsylvania. It is with much satis faction I view this power in the General Government, whereby they may lay an interdiction on this reproachful trade; but an immediate advantage is also obtained, for a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. And this, sir, operates as a partial prohibition. It was all that could be obtained—I am sorry it was no more; but from this, I think there is reason to hope that yet a few years, and it will be under the control of Congress in this particular, and slaves which are to be formed will be under the control of Congress in this particular,

the new States which are to be formed will be under the control of Congress in this particular, and slaves will never be introduced amongst them. The gentleman says that it is unfortuate in another point of view—it means to orohibit the introduction of white people from Europe, as this tax may deter them from company to the power in its hands, of course. How will you mend it, when it goes wrong? By draw-

Europe, as this tax may deter them from comung amongst us. A little impartiality and attention will discover the care that the Convention took in selecting their language. The
words are: The migration or importation of
such persons, &c., shall not be prohibited by
Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or
duty may be imposed on such importation. It
is observable here, that the term migration is
dropped when a tax or duty is mentioned, so
that Congress have power to impose the tax
only on those imported.—Pages 250, 251. Debates in the South Carolina State Convention called to ratify the Constitution.

General Pinckney. The numbers in the different States, according to the most accurate accounts we could obtain, were—
In New Hampshire, 102,000; Massachusetts, 360,000; Rhode Island, 58,000; Connecticut, 202,000; New York, 238,000; New Jersey, 202,000; New York, 238,000; New Jersey, 138,000; Pennsylvania, 360,000; Delaware, 37,000; Maryland, (including three-fifths of 80,000 negroes,) 218,000; Virginia, (including three-fifths of 280,000 negroes,) 420,000; North Carolina, (including three-fifths of 60,000 negroes,) 200,000; South Carolina, (including three-fifths of 80,000 negroes,) 150,000; Georgia, (including three-fifths of 20,000 negroes, 90,000.

90,000.

The first House of Representatives will con The first House of Representatives will consist of sixty-five members; South Carolina will send five of them. Each State has the same representation in the Senate that she has at present; so that South Carolina will have, under the new Constitution, a thirtieth share in the Government, which is the proportion she has under the old Confederation; and when it is considered that the Eastern States are full of men, and that we must necessarily increase rapidly to the southward and southwestward, he did not think that the Southern States will have an inadequate share in the representation.

of men, and that we must necessarily increase rapidly to the southward and southwestward, he did not think that the Southern States will have an inadequate share in the representation. The honorable gentleman alleges that the Southern States are weak. I sincerely agree with him; we are so weak that, by ourselves, we could not form a union strong enough for the purpose of effectually protecting each other. Without union with the other States, South Carolina must soon fall. Is there any one among us so much a Quixote as to suppose that this State could long maintain her independence if she stood alone, or was only connected with the Southern States? I scarcely believe there is. Let an invading Power send a naval force into the Chesspeake, to keep Virginia in alarm, and attack South Carolina with such a naval and military force as Sir Henry Clinton brought here in 1780, and, though they might not soon conquer us, they would certainly do us an infinite deal of mischief; and if they considerably increased their numbers, we should probably fall. As, from the nature of our climate and the fewness of our inhabitants, we are undoubtedly weak, should we not endeavor to form a close union with the Eastern States, who are strong? And ought we not to endeavor to increase that species of strength which will render them of most service to us, both in peace and war? I mean their navy. We certainly ought; and by doing this, we render it their peculiar interest to afford us every assistance in their power, as every wound that we receive will eventually affect them. Reflect, for a moment, on the situation of the Eastern States—their country full of inhabitants, and so impracticable to an invading enemy by their numberless stone walls, and a variety of other circumstances, that they can be under no apprehension of danger from an attack. They can enjoy their independence without our assistance. If our Government is to be founded on equal compact, what inducement can they possibly have to be united with us, if we do not grant them s

The Middle Stales and Virginia made us no such proposition; they were for an immediate and total prohibition. We endeavored to obviate the objections that were made, in the best manner we could, and assigned reasons for our insisting on the importation, which there is no occasion to repeat, as they must occur to every gentleman in the house. A committee of the man, I let the contact like a blow. My habit-ual reverence groped for its object in that chaos, like a child in a darkened chamber seeking for its father. Standing over his grave, I could have recognised him. I could have found him all alive again in every street; and on my play-grounds, his presence would have answered to my apprehension, wherever I turned its collection. States was appointed, in order to accommodate this matter; and, after a great deal of difficulty, it was settled on the footing recited in the Conmy apprehension, wherever I turned, if only he had not been there—there as he was. I could I think, have borne the shock of all natural change. The even rush of years would have left some noble traces to adorn the ruin; a second childhood would have preserved some symmetry in decay; but—he remembered me and had forgotten himself! Like the chieftan of a clan, he was naturally a foster-father to the children of his early friends. This, too, was extinguished. He had lost the habit of that

- TO BE CONTINUED.

[PROM PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE-BY PERMISSION.]

GENERAL OGLE-A CHARACTER.

"Now, I have a few words to say that I don't wan't you to forget. Turnpikes, canals, and railroads must be made, whether they run

in front of your cabin doors or not. These mountains must be tunnelled; those valleys must be paved—must be, and will be. So, don't let any of those miserables, who sometimes get themselves into your Legislature, set you against the necessity which is upon you—making fools of you, and sooundrels of themselves are the second of themselves are the second of the seco

selves, by pretending that they will lighten your taxes and reduce the State debt. It is

your opposition that will make your taxes heavier, and still will not prevent the inevita-

tempered mortar; and I never betrayed your trust in half a century of public service.

jority of the nation is too corrupt to purify itself, it will not be improved by changing its
channel. The judgment day divides the world
into two classes only, one right and one wrong.
Do you think you can make a better or more
accurate division? My dear fellow-citizens,
don't be caught starting aside after every vagabond fancy that inspired idiots can scare up.
Within the proper party of truth and progress
will be found all the available means of reform
that political agencies can ever effect. Jonah
withdrew in a fit of disgust, because the Lord
would not destroy Nineveh for its corruption,
and sheltered his indignant head under a gourd
that grew up in a single night, and of course
perished in a night; whereupon he wished
himself dead, and fainted outright. Better
bear your small per centage of your neighbors'

bear your small per centage of your neighbors' sins and blunders till they are cured, than curse

respect, the consciousness of its mutual claims and the sympathies and demeanor of the rela Why does the church pray for deliverance from sudden death! The battle-field is the fit test death-bed of the soldier. When "it is fin ished," let the strong struggler give up the ghost, that the body may not become the grave of the soul, nor the holy ones see their own cor-

ruption.

Before this strong man became incapable of active, useful life, his relations to it were divorced, and his great energies were left to prey heavier, and still will not prevent the inevita-ble march of public improvement. Support an enlightened system of public works, and choose honest and capable representatives—choose gentlemen, and give the snobs the cut direct. In the compromises and accommodations of conflicting policies, which must take place at the sent of Government, nothing will save a man but sound instincts and high personal qualities. For rough roads take a sure-footed hase, though he be a little headstrong and hard vorced, and his great energies were left to prey upon themselves. He was not born to rust, but to wear out; and when society refused his services and repelled his participation, the appetites, which had been suspended and controlled by a half century of intense engagement in worthy offices, resumed their importunities; the vices of youth displaced the proper dignities of age, and the offended witnesses of his fall lost their confidence in human virtue by the shocking exhibition of its weakness.

I did not reproach him for his infirmity. It was not his fault, but the fault of a wretched meagreness and meanness of conditions which nag, though he be a little headstrong and hard in the mouth. I never prophesied unto you smooth things; I never daubed you with un-

meagreness and meanness of conditions which could not hold such a mind and heart to their highest uses and noblest capabilities to the end. I date his death at the period of his discharge from public duty; there justice sets up his monument, and its broad shadow covers all that lies behind it.

rigid enforcement of the 18th article of the ing off into as many little squads as there may happen to be differences of opinion among you? This will only strengthen the party that you are trying to control. The mountain springs refresh the lakes by flowing into them, not by running off into a multitude of puddles, to stagnate in the sun! Parties must be built upon general views and broad policies. Organise as you may upon transient and trivial contingencies, it is all fuss and foolery. A party with anything positive in it will outlive its own abuses and your grumbling; or if the real majority of the nation is too corrupt to purify itself, it will not be improved by changing its new Constitution of Indiana, the black population of that State are leaving in hundreds for quarters in the Eastern States. The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 8th ult., says:

"We scarcely pass along the landing in these long June days, without observing one or more negro families, with their household 'plunder,' recently landed from some of the lower river or Madison steamers. Becoming a little curious with regard to this new feature in African ous with regard to this new feature in African movements, we made inquiry, and found that they were moving from Indiana in consequence of the severe enactments of the Legislature, enforcing the 18th article of the new Constitution of that State. All persons whose mothers are unable to prove the possession of a greater proportion than one-sixteenth of European blood, and who came into Hoosierdom since November 1, 1851, are forced to take up their beds—if they have any—and walk. All negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, octageroons, duodecaroons, etc., who can prove a residence in the State prior to November 1, 1854, are allowed to remain under certain conditions, and by registering their names with the county clerk. Any person who employs a negro, who is in the State contrary to the new law, is liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

sin sand blunders till they are cured, than curse the world and quit in a passion. It is good secoupl for you to do your duty in, and too good to be condemned as long as it is getting better.

"I'm done; for I don't jump off the stage or stump, like the pony in a travelling menagerie, through a blazing hoop; and I wouldn't white a dying doxology to my speech, if I know that it was the last that I should ever make to you read the good sense and th the world and quit in a passion. It is good enough for you to do your duty in, and too good to be condemned as long as it is getting better.

"I'm done; for I don't jump off the stage or

most elegant style, on the best paper.

THE ARGUMENT.

Introduction. Territory of the Barbary States. The Subject and Sources of Information.

I. Origino f Slavery. Slavery in the Barbary States. II. History of White Slavery in Barbary; Early Efforts against it—by Ferdinand the Catholic, by Charles V, by England, by France, by Holland; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Canspiracy; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Canspiracy; Triumphant Abolition of White Slavery.

III. True Character of White Slavery in Barbary; Apologies for White Slavery; Happy Condition of the White Slaves; Better off in Barbary than at Home; Better off than the Free Christians in Barbary; Nevertheless, Unquestionable Enormity of White Slavery in Barbary. Conclusion. Price 50 ets.; postage 12 ets.

For sale by LEWIS CLEPHANE,
March 31. Office National Era.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, offers his services to the Public assan Agent for Pension, Bounty Land, and other Claims upon the Federal Government.

July 7.

ONE THOUSAND BOOK AGENTS WANTED, To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for 1853. 1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

WANTED, in every county of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best books published in the counday profit.

The books published by us are all useful in The books published by us are all useful it their character, extremely popular, and comman large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, postage paid,
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
July 7—4t 181 William street, New York.

MEYER'S PREMIUM PICTORIALS. The United States Illustrated, in Views of City and Country, with Descriptive and Historica Articles.

EDITED BY CHARLES A. DANA. PROSPECTUS. UNDER the title of the UNITED STATES IL-LUSTRATED, will immediately be commenced the publication of a great National Work of a very

costly and magnificent description, for which the liberal patronage of the American Public is confidently expected. It will appear in parts, with such promptitude that the two volumes will be completed before the close of the present year. These volumes will be issued simultaneously, one being exclusively devoted to Eastern and the other to Western subjects. Each part will contain four Steel Engravings, from original drawings by eminent Artists, representing either some romarkable view from the splendid Landscape Scenery of the country, or some Public Edifice, whose Architectural beauty or Historical character entitles it to such commemoration. Ten parts will compose a volume.

The present volume of the Western Section will contain, among other illustrations, Views of the grand and peculiar Scenery of the Mississippi River, from its origin at Ithasca Lake, down to its mouth below New Orleans.

In a similar manner, the volume of the Eastern Section will represent only such subjects from the Seaboard States as are most striking and truly American.

But if excellence has thus hear simulation to the first tent.

Seaboard States as are most striking and truly American.

But if excellence has thus been aimed at in the Engravings, the Literary Department also will have every attention bestowed upon it. No expense has been spared to render the work in this respect also a National Monument. Many of the best and popular writers of the country are engaged as regular contributors, and the Editorial direction of the whole has been intrusted to the care of Mr. Charles A. Danfi, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be one of solid merit, as well as of elegance and beauty. Each number will contain from 12 to 16 pages of letter-press, printed in elegant type, on splendid 4to paper.

With the last numbers, each subscriber or purchaser of the two volumes will receive to each Section of

With the last numbers, each subscriber or purchaser of the two volumes will receive to each Section of the work an allegoric titlepage, executed in a high style of art; and, as a promium, a magnificent steel engraving, 36 by 25 inches, representing THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, from Trumbull's grant of the property of t

The same Publisher has also issued the first No of the second Volume of MRYER'S UNIVERSUM.

In commencing the issue of the second Volume of the UNIVERSUM, the Publisher is happy to say that the work has succeeded beyond his expectation, and that he accordingly feels himself justified in bringing it out in an improved style. It will continue to enjoin the supervision of the same Editor, who will be able to devote to it a greater degree of care; and ever effort will be made to give interest and value to each Number that appears. The Views presented in this Volume will, if possible, be more various than in the last, and the Descriptive Articles more attentively adapted to the wants and taste of the Public.

Among other attractive plates which it will contain are several of Central America, Australia, and China countries just now among the most interesting of the countries just now among the most interesting of the Globe.

The UNIVERSUM will be published, as before, in

The first Volume of the Universum may be obained of all Booksellers—

Nestly bound in cloth, at \$3.25
In ornamental binding, with gilt edges 3.50
In Turkey morocoo, full gilt 4.50
Sample Numbers, Premium Plates, Show Bills, and Prospectus, to collect subscriptions, will be supplied gratuitously, if ordered.

HERRMANN J. MEYER,
June 23—4t No, 164 William street, New York,

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR—VOL. IX.

For Children and Sabbath Schools.

BY UNCLE LUCIUS.

SEMI-MONTHLY paper, which aims to interest and inform the young mind. Special effort is made to give a proper direction to the minds of children, in these times of strife for the supremacy of slavery. Price—25 cents for single copies, five copies for \$1, \$12 per hundred. A specimen number, free of charge, will be sent to any person.

LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Editor and Publisher, June 23.

60 South Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

cars of pay, extra pay, bounty land, per may be due, may find it to their advanta their claims investigated. Address A. M. GANGEWER,

150. The Announcement, containing definite information, can be obtained by addressing
ABRM. LIVEZEY, M. D., Dean,
June 30—3t. No. 329 North Twelfth street.

ESOTERIO ANTHROPOLOGY.

I hesitate not to pronounce it a most noble work. It will be a great blessing to humanity.—Prof. Allen, of Antioch College.

Not only the best book on the subjects on which it treats, but the only true and satisfactory one ever written.—Alonzo Lewis.

I recommend this book as containing more of the philosophy of life and health, more of our true relation to God and each other, and more practical rules for the enjoyment of health and recovery from disease, than any other work that I have ever read.—Mary S. Gove Nichols.

One vol. 18mo, 482 pages, 81 engravings. Fin Cabinet edition, 31.25; pocket mail edition, in flexible muslin, gilt, \$1. For sale, wholesale and retail by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, 222 Broadway, No York, or sent by mail, post petid, at the above price by addressing

T. L. NICHOL'S, M. D.,

June 23—3m

Port Chester, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

I OFFER for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars a-piece, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of the articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the articles, no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money. Address E. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass., enclosing one dollar, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by mail. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid.

AUGTO ALAN ATEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. —
For Port Philip, Melbourne, and Sidney, Australia.

THE magnificent new steamship GOLDEN AGE, three thousand tons burden, D. D. Porter, U. S. N., commander, will positively be despatched for the above ports on Monday, August 15, at two o'clock precisely, from her dock, pier no 3, N. R. This steamship is of the size and strength, and in every way equal to the Collins line of steamers, and it is believed will prove to be the fastest steamship in the world. Her accommodations for first, second, and third class passengers are superior to those of any steamer ever built. Rates of passage—first class, ladies saloon, \$375; first class, upper saloon, \$50; second class, \$275; third class, \$200. The books are now open. For freight or passage apply to

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. A LL Warrants sold by us are guarantied in every particular, without limit as to time. Orders from the West are solicited and filled at best rates. Persons sending us Warrants by mail, will receive prompt returns, at the highest maket price.

HARRIS COWLES & CO.,

Nos. 9 and 11 Kilby st.,

Boston, Mass.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

THE above Establishment still continues in successful operation, having already entered upon its sixth season. The largely increased number of patients treated at the Establishment the past year, over any previous year, and the increased rapidity and proportion of cures, induce the subscriber to helieve that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invalid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a success and RAPIDITY of cure helieved to be surpassed by none.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D.,
April 21—24t

Proprietor.

Annes T. T. SEELYR, M. D., April 21—244

April 21—244

Proprietor:

JAMESTOWN WATER CURE,

JOCATED in the beautiful and thriving village of L. Jamestown, at the foot of Chautauque lake, Chantauque eeunty, New York, is now completed, and one of the reception of patients. It is presently to a person of the reception of patients. It is presently to the reception of patients. It is present to the reception of the reception of

New York and Philadelphia, in addition to our ware rooms in New York and Philadelphia, in addition to our and your and well-selected assortment of their celebrated Pianos, for work and Philadelphia, in addition to our many of the great length of their celebrated Pianos.

Messra, Hallett, Davis, & Co. have been long and favorably known as manufacturers, whose Pianos, for volume, purity, depth and sweetness of tone, and for the great length of time they would stand in tune, by could not be excelled. They have recently introduced the "grand patent suspension bridge," which imparts the firmness and volume of tone of the Grand Plano. Their Æolian, having the latest and most improved voicing, is pronounced superior to any other. There is no instruments odesirable for the parlor as their Æolian Piano Forte, combining all the beouty, brilliancy, and soul-touching pathos of the piano and parlor organ.

Of Lemuel Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos it is only nemaskey to say, that by a series of experiments, continued for eight years, he has triumphantly succeeded in making an instrument for small roc ms, fully equal to the square piano.

All of the above instruments warranted in the fullest manner. The prices, at either of our ware roune, the same as at the manufactories in Boston. We will be refunded.

We are engaged largely in publishing Music and Musical Works of every description, at both New York and Philadelphia; and having purchased the extensive extalogue of Mr. A. Fiot of Philadelphia. The influence of the purchase money will be refunded.

We are engaged largely in publishing Music and Musical Works of every description, at both New York and Philadelphia; and having purchased the extensive extalogue of Mr. A. Fiot of Philadelphia. The influence has been defined by the presence of the extensive extalogue of Mr. A. Fiot of Philadelphia. The money of the truly remarkable effects of our year bases of the profuser of the extensive extalogue of Mr. A. Fiot of Philadelphia. The supplies of the profuser of the extensive extalogue

STAR AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES, AND

THE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, IN THEORY TTS Distinctive Features shown by its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts. By William Goodell, author of the "Democracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," &c. The work contains 430 pages 12mo, neatly bound in cloth. Price 75 cents per copy, postage 18 cents. For sale by June 30. L. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Ers.

June 30. I. CLEPHANE, Office Nat. Era.

The following is an extract of a lotter from Hon.

William Jay to the author:

"Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and
your exhibition of their practical application by the
Southern courts evinces great and careful research.
Your book is as impregnable against the charge of
exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that,
it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The
book is not only true, but it is unquestionably true." FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYL.

Fourth Annual Session. THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Saturday, October 1st, 1853, and continue five months, (21 weeks,) closing on the 25th of February, 1854.

FACULTY.

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Chemistrand Toxicology. ELLWood HARVEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

HILBERN DARLINGTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery,
ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology,
BDWIN FUSSELL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy,
MARK G. KERE, M. D., Professor of Materia Med. ca and General Therapeutics.

MARTHA H. MOWRY, M. D., Professor of Obstetrice
Ind Diseases of Women and Children.

ALMIRA L. FOWLER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anat

oray and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information as to terms, regulations, &c., or desirous of receiving copies of the Announcement, will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Faculty.

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D.,

June 2—12t 229 Arch street, Philadelphia. STAMMERING CURED-BLOCUTION TAUGHT. DR. COMSTOCK'S Vocal Gymnaxium, Philadelphia, which has been in successful operation for more than twenty years, is designed for the Promotion of Health, the Cure of Stammering, and the Correction of Lisping and other Defective Articulation, as well as for Improvement in Electric Address A. COMSTOCK, M. D., No. 102 Mulberry street, Philadelphia.

PHONETIC WORKS.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Changery, Cadle, Harrison country Ohio Jan. 9

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Woonsocket, Rhode

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, are the agents for the Neutrond Brc, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for us at the lowest rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at New York, 122 Nassan street.

June 24

Headon 14 22

Headon 14 "BE DAYS OF DRINKING WINE FORGOT."

WILLSON'S Temperance House and Bolunic Meds Store. By Dr. J. T. WILLSON. Commodions bling and tame hay. Kast end of Main street, Jack Michigan, fifty rods east of the Kaliroad Depot. Dec

AVERY'S SEWING MACHINES.

Price only \$25! — Patented October 19, 1852.

THIS machine is acknowledged by all who have used it.

to be superior to that of any other sewing machine ever invented, for its simplicity, compactness, the beauty and strength of its sitch, and its oteapness. It is weight about 25 pounds, and costs only from \$25 to \$30. It will work neatty, with the smallest thread, the finest muslin, cambric, or silk, as well as linen, woollen, and cotton goods, and all kinds of feacher. It is so simple that a child of ten years of age can understand and work it rapidly, without any danger of its gettlift out of order, and can do the work of more than twenty seamstresses much better in every respect than it can be done by hand. The stitches are independents of each other—so much so, that if every either stitch is cut, the seam still holds good and strong. It is unlike and much better than any other sewing machine ever invented. This machine is peculiarly adapted to family use, as it will do all kinds of sewing, and, when known, will be generally introduced into families.

The Avery Sewing Riachine Company have perfected their arrangements for manufacturing on the largest scale, and will supply any number of machines at the shorteen active. Orders addressed to UHRLLES NETTLETON, 25 Broadway, New York, will reserve prompt attention.

BOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

C. GILBERT & Co.28 New York Ware-rooms 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st., and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,
WHERE the largest assortment of Planos. with and without the celebrated Improved Scolian, may be found—all of which have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great bargains. By an experience of sight years, resulting in many important improvements, the

treatment and room occupied. Patients will bring the usual amount of packing-clothes, towels, &c., or they can be furnished with them at the Cure. For further particulars, address E. POTTER, M. D., or ALBERT ALLEN, Asmestown, Chautauque county, New York.

May 19—tf

FROM 500 TO 2,000 PER CENT.

To be made in a business suited to both sexes, and of general use. One dollar is enough to begin with, and effort will insure success. Any person may engage in this business, at home or abroad, by sending his name, post office address, and \$1, in brown envelope, post paid, to M. I. COOK, Crawfordsville, Ind.

April 7—16t

HALLETT, DAVIS, & CO.'S ÆOLIAN. AND LEM. GILBERT'S BOUDDIR PIANO FORTES.

New York Ware Rooms at T. S. Berry & Co.'s, 297 Broadway; Philadelphia Ware Rooms at J. E. Gould & Co.'s, (successors to A. Fiot). 196 Chestnut street.

BEING determined to offer the public the best arranged with the above-named Boston manufacturers, to keep constantly on hand at our ware rooms in New York and Philadelphia, in addition to our stock of New York and Philadelphia Pianos, a full and well-selected assortment of their celebrated Pianos.

Messrs. Hallett, Davis, & Co. have been long and favorably known as manufacturers, whose Pianos, for volume, purity, depth and sweetness of tone, and for volume, purity, depth and sweetness of tone, and for the problem of th